

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

Aaron Beaver,
Plaintiff
v.
State of Nevada, et al.,
Defendants

2:16-cv-01026-JAD-VCF

Order Screening and Dismissing Complaint with Leave to Amend and Denying Application to Proceed *in forma pauperis*

[ECF No. 1]

11 Former pretrial detainee Aaron Beaver brings a civil-rights complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983
12 and has also submitted an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* for prisoners.¹ Because Beaver is
13 no longer incarcerated, I deny his IFP application as moot. I screen his complaint as required by the
14 PLRA, dismiss his claims without prejudice and with leave to amend, and give Beaver until January
15 23, 2017, to file an amended complaint and submit an IFP application by a non-prisoner or pay the
16 \$400 filing fee in full.

Discussion

A. Screening standard

19 The Prison Litigation Reform Act directs federal courts to conduct a preliminary screening of
20 any case in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or an employee of a
21 governmental entity.² In its review, the court must identify any cognizable claims and dismiss any
22 claims that are frivolous or malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seek
23 monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from that relief.³ To state a claim under 42 U.S.C.
24 § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements: (1) the violation of a right secured by the

¹ ECF Nos. 1-1, 4.

² See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a).

³ See 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1)(2).

1 Constitution or laws of the United States, and (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a
 2 person acting under color of state law.⁴

3 Dismissal of a complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted is
 4 provided for in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), and the court applies the same standard
 5 under § 1915 when reviewing the adequacy of a complaint. Pro se pleadings are liberally construed.⁵
 6 And when a court dismisses a complaint under § 1915(e), the plaintiff should be given leave to
 7 amend the complaint with directions for curing its deficiencies, unless it is clear from the face of the
 8 complaint that the deficiencies could not be cured by amendment.⁶

9 **B. Beaver's complaint**

10 Beaver sues multiple defendants for events that allegedly occurred while he was a pretrial
 11 detainee at the Clark County Detention Center ("CCDC").⁷ Beaver sues the State of Nevada, the
 12 Clark County Sheriff, CCDC Nutritionst, and CCDC religious services director Bonnie Polley.⁸ He
 13 asserts three counts and seeks monetary damages.⁹

14 **1. Count one: free exercise of religion**

15 In count one, Beaver alleges the following: he requested a diet based on a "religious belief"
 16 that he should not eat things with a conscience.¹⁰ Beaver tried several times to explain his beliefs and
 17 requested compliant meals beginning April 1, 2016.¹¹ Jail officials denied all but three meals between
 18

20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
⁴ See *West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

⁵ *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

⁶ See *Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

⁷ ECF No. 1-1 at 1, 3.

⁸ *Id.* at 2.

⁹ *Id.* at 6, 9.

¹⁰ *Id.* at 4.

¹¹ *Id.*

1 April 1st and April 25th.¹² Jail officials told Beaver that his “choice of food was not by religion
 2 because it [was] not a widely accepted religion.”¹³ Beaver told jail officials that the soy product
 3 caused him to vomit, cramp, and have diarrhea due to the animal juices.¹⁴ According to Beaver, jail
 4 officials put him on a vegetarian diet that contained animal flavoring.¹⁵ He alleges that his First
 5 Amendment religious rights have been violated.¹⁶

6 Claim one is best construed as a First Amendment free-exercise claim. The United States
 7 Supreme Court has held that inmates retain protections afforded by the First Amendment “including
 8 its directive that no law shall prohibit the free exercise of religion,”¹⁷ but the Court has also
 9 recognized that valid limitations on these rights may “arise both from the fact of incarceration and
 10 from valid penological objectives—including deterrence of crime, rehabilitation of prisoners, and
 11 institutional security.”¹⁸

12 I dismiss claim one without prejudice and with leave to amend. Beaver has not identified his
 13 religion and has not identified which jail officials denied his allegedly religious dietary requests. If
 14 Beaver chooses to replead this claim, he must follow the directions in the form complaint and
 15 “describe exactly what each specific defendant (by name) did to violate [his] rights.” Beaver should
 16 also identify his religion and describe what types of foods he sought from jail officials and their
 17 responses to those requests.

18

19

20

21

¹² *Id.*

22

¹³ *Id.*

23

¹⁴ *Id.*

24

¹⁵ *Id.*

25

¹⁶ *Id.*

26

¹⁷ *O'Lone v. Estate of Shabazz*, 482 U.S. 342, 348 (1987).

27

¹⁸ *Id.*

1 2. *Count two: conditions of confinement*

2 In count two, Beaver alleges that his Eighth Amendment rights were violated when, after his
 3 arrest, he was placed in handcuffs for nearly eight hours, not fed for 12 hours, and held in an
 4 overcrowded holding cell for 72 hours.¹⁹

5 A pretrial detainee's right to be free from punishment is grounded in the Due Process Clause,
 6 but courts borrow from Eighth Amendment jurisprudence when analyzing the rights of pretrial
 7 detainees.²⁰ The "treatment a prisoner receives in prison and the conditions under which he is
 8 confined are subject to scrutiny under the Eighth Amendment."²¹ Conditions of confinement may,
 9 consistent with the Constitution, be restrictive and harsh²² but "[p]rison officials have a duty to ensure
 10 that prisoners are provided adequate shelter, food, clothing, sanitation, medical care, and personal
 11 safety."²³

12 I dismiss this claim without prejudice and with leave to amend because Beaver has not
 13 identified a proper defendant for this claim. The State of Nevada is not a proper defendant,²⁴ and the
 14 State of Nevada does not operate or maintain the CCDC.²⁵ If Beaver chooses to replead this claim, he
 15 should name which individuals subjected him to this treatment. If he sues Metro as the operator of
 16 the CCDC, he will need to plead not only facts to show that his rights were violated but also that the
 17

18 ¹⁹ ECF No. 1-1 at 5.

19 ²⁰ See *Pierce v. Cnty. of Orange*, 526 F.3d 1190, 1205 (9th Cir. 2008).

20 ²¹ *Helling v. McKinney*, 509 U.S. 25, 31 (1993).

21 ²² *Rhodes v. Chapman*, 452 U.S. 337, 347 (1981).

22 ²³ *Johnson v. Lewis*, 217 F.3d 726, 731 (9th Cir. 2000).

23 ²⁴ See *Will v. Michigan Dep't of State Police*, 491 U.S. 58, 65 (1989) (holding that states are not persons for purposes of § 1983).

24 ²⁵ See generally Nev. Rev. Stat. § 280.284; see *Pullano v. No. 8170, CCDC Guard*, No. 2:10-CV-00335-KJD-LRL, 2011 WL 2680746, at *2 (D. Nev. July 8, 2011) (finding that "Nevada state law delegates final policymaking authority for law enforcement, including operation of CCDC solely to the commanding officer and policymaker of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department").

1 treatment he received was a result of a Metro policy or custom.²⁶

2 **3. *Count three: denial of bail***

3 In count three, Beaver alleges that had been held without bail since March 30, 2016, and
 4 without an opportunity to obtain counsel.²⁷ The record reflects that Beaver has since been released
 5 from custody.

6 To the extent that Beaver challenges his confinement without bail, this claim lies in habeas
 7 corpus. The Supreme Court has held that an inmate cannot use a § 1983 action to challenge “the fact
 8 or duration of his confinement,” but instead must seek federal habeas corpus relief or the appropriate
 9 state relief.²⁸ If Beaver wishes to pursue this claim, he should file a habeas corpus action.

10 To the extent that Beaver challenges his lack of counsel, I dismiss this claim without prejudice
 11 and with leave to amend. Beaver has not provided enough details for me to determine whether he
 12 states a claim. Additionally, Beaver has not identified a specific defendant who violated his alleged
 13 right to counsel.

14 **C. *Leave to Amend***

15 Beaver is granted leave to file an amended complaint curing the deficiencies outlined in this
 16 order. If Beaver chooses to file an amended complaint, he is cautioned that an amended complaint
 17 supersedes the original complaint and, thus, the amended complaint must be complete in itself.²⁹
 18 Beaver’s amended complaint must therefore contain all claims, defendants, and factual allegations
 19 that he wishes to pursue in this lawsuit. Beaver must file the amended complaint on this court’s

20 ²⁶ *Monell v. Department of Social Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978).

21 ²⁷ ECF No. 1-1 at 6.

22 ²⁸ *Wilkinson v. Dotson*, 544 U.S. 74, 78 (2005); *see Nettles v. Grounds*, __ F.3d __; No. 12-16935, 2016 WL 4072465, at *3 (9th Cir. July 26, 2016) (reiterating that the Supreme Court has “long held that habeas is the exclusive vehicle for claims brought by state prisoners that fall within the core of habeas, and such claims may not be brought in a § 1983 action”).

23 ²⁹ *See Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner & Co.*, 896 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1989)
 24 (holding that “[t]he fact that a party was named in the original complaint is irrelevant; an amended
 25 pleading supersedes the original”); *see also Lacey v. Maricopa Cty.*, 693 F.3d 896, 928 (9th Cir.
 26 2012) (holding that for claims dismissed with prejudice, a plaintiff is not required to reallege such
 27 claims in a subsequent amended complaint to preserve them for appeal).

1 approved prisoner civil-rights form and write the words “First Amended” above the words “Civil
2 Rights Complaint” in the caption. If Beaver chooses to file an amended complaint, he must do so by
3 **January 23, 2017. Failure to file an amended complaint by this deadline will result in dismissal**
4 **of this action with prejudice and without further warning.**

5 **Conclusion**

6 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Beaver’s **application to proceed *in forma***
7 ***pauperis* is [ECF No. 1] is DENIED as moot.**

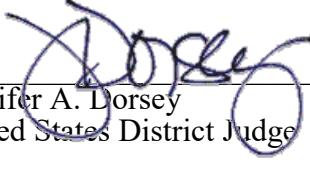
8 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that claims one, two, and the counsel-based portion of claim
9 three are dismissed without prejudice and with leave to amend. The portion of claim three
10 challenging the denial of bail is dismissed with prejudice.

11 **If Beaver chooses to file an amended complaint, he must do so by January 23, 2017.**
12 **Beaver must also submit a completed application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the full**
13 **\$400 filing fee by January 23, 2017.**

14 **Failure to file an amended complaint and submit a properly completed IFP application**
15 **or pay the \$400 filing fee by this deadline will result in dismissal of this case with prejudice and**
16 **without further notice.**

17 The Clerk of Court is instructed to file Beaver’s complaint [ECF No. 1-1] and to send Beaver
18 the approved form for filing a § 1983 claim, instructions for the same, a copy of his original
19 complaint, and an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* by a non-prisoner. If Beaver chooses to
20 file an amended complaint, he must use the approved form and write the words “First Amended”
21 above the words “Civil Rights Complaint” in the caption.

22 Dated this 23rd day of December, 2016.

23 
24 Jennifer A. Dorsey
United States District Judge

25
26
27
28